A CARLIET PRESS EDITOR MADE PROFESSOR IN THE MADRID UNIVERSITY.

MADRID, April 10, 1875. The head position in the Madrid University has been conferred upon Señor La Fuente, formerly editor of a Carlist newspaper.

liberal professor would accept the post-There is much dissatisfaction at the appointment of Sefior La Fuente, and the students are signing a protest against it, to be presented to the gov grament.

THE MORMONS.

PORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE MORMON CHURCH-DETERMINED OPPOSITION TO FREE SCHOOLS-VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION BY BRIGHAM YOUNG-ZION CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION BANERUPT.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 10, 1875. The forty-fifth annual conference of the Mormon Church has been in session five days and will close to-morrow (Sunday). A severe snow storm of three days has kept many rival saints from com ing in, the attendance being, therefore, unusually light. Four thousand five nundred was the largest number present. The principal speaker was Brigham Young, who declares himself opposed to free schools. He said those who chamor most for free education are those who pay no taxes, and be would not pay \$1 to educate another child; he ridiculed the learning of the world, and said the effects of free schools may be found in jails gambing houses and dens of infamy. The old gentleman is as vigorous, as combative and as de nunciatory as ever. George Q. Cannon spoke two or three times, and declared the political situa-tion more favorable than ever. He declared that the nand of Providence was visibly extended to destroy their enemies. He surprised his hearers by also strongly condemning free schools as tending to pauperize people, and said :-"If you teach children to look for free education they will next come to ask for free food and free clothing." He said Apostle Willord Woodruff said,

clothing." He said Apostic Wilford Woodruff said,
"Free schools would tax property five per cent,
and if saints would save money spent in whiskey,
tobacco and indulgence of their vices, they could
afford to pay their own school wils." The general
condemnation of the free school system has caused
intense dissatisfaction among followers of the
Church, especially the Scandinavian element.
School facilities are at zero in Utah. Mormon
and Gentule teachers have combined to procure
the passage of a school tax, and the Sait Lake
Tritisme has been keeping up an active agitation
for the past two years. Those official utterances
destroy all hopes.

Mr. Hyde indulged in intemperate refolcing
over the removal of Judge McKean, but with this
exception nothing has been said to excite suspiction of the administration, About fifty missiouaries have been appointed to labor in foreign
lands, and fifteen to convert the Lamantes as a
Mormon call for Indians. There is serious trouble
in Zhoi's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. The
semi-annual report shows the concern to be bankrupt ane the stock perfectly worthless. W. H.
Hooper has resigned his superintendency and
two others, Hiram Clawson and Theodore McKean,
the latter, who is a nobody, is to run it another
half year.

In the Tabernacle, to-day, a meeting of stock-

the latter, who is a nobody, is to run it another half year.
In the Tabernacle, to-day, a meeting of stockholders was held, Brigham Young presiding, he declared that there had been thieving and extravaganes. Hooper moved that a committee to investigate the books be appointed.

The motion was seconded, but Brigham would not put it to the meeting on his own authority. He appointed a committee of three to select a site for a new building to start another co-operative concern. He said the managers of the other had grown rich and descried their religion.

Genuires in Utan feel much depressed at the removal of Judge McKean, and property is suffering thereby in value.

There will be quite an exodus of business from the city unless the mistake is repaired.

At the concerned themselves and Paralleted Planning Search Paralleted Planning Search Paralleters and the sixty and the search property is said.

Hills.

THE MILITARY IN PURSUIT.

General Pope telegraphs General Sheridan that tweive companies of cavairy and as many infantry companies as can be used aare been put in motion against these indians from all directions, and as the indians are nearly destitute, having neither horses nor food and very little ammonition, it weems unlikely that they can get away.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

LEAVENWOTH, Kansas., April 10, 1875. Advices are received here that the Arapanoes and Cheyennes confined at Cheyenne Agency have fought with the troops and escaped. The particulars are these:-That while General Neill was trying one of Stone Calf's band, the Indian jumped trying one of Stone Cail's band, the Indian jumped the guard and broke for camp, and was fired upon by the guard. Snots were fired on the troops from a hostic camp, and all the men, women and chidren proceed and an advantage of the Elack Jack Hills. Friendly Chevennes and Arapanoes stood true. Captain Rafferty, with a company of the Sixth cavairy, started in pursue, but had to dismount. General Neil reinforced Captain Rafferty, but sould not head tae Indians. Sixteen soldiers were wounded; six badly, General Poor has sent Sould not head tae Indians. Sixteen soldiers were wonded; six badly. General Pope has sent all available troops from Forts Hayes, bodge and Norta Canadian to capture them. All the Indian prisoners are in chains, en route for Fort Leavenworth.

MEXICAN RAIDERS. .

NEW ORLEANS, Lo., April 10, 1875. John Vait, Deputy Collector of Customs at Roma, Texas, reports officially to Colonel Haynes, Collector at Brownsville, that, on the night of the 2d inst., at ten o'clock, Roma was surrounded by a party of Mexican robbers, numbering between thirty and fifty men, on their return from the inthirty and fifty men, on their return from the interior of Texas. Their intention was to rob the
Custom House, as was feared from their statements to prisoners they had taken en rouse.

Laptain Ponger's company of troops were at
Roma, ready to receive them.

As soon as the Mexicans knew this they crossed
the river, the majority at Sanze's Ranche, one
mile below, the balance at Los Arrieros, above.

Rio Grande City is filteen miles below Roma,
and baif a mile lower is Ringgold Barracks, the
headquarters of the Ninth cavalry.

A FATAL FIGHT WITH THIEVES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10, 1875. For some time past numerous robberies have been committed in the neighborhood of Chicot, Ark., and the citizens, believing they were perpetrated by a regularly organized band, have quietly been on the alert for them. On Thursday quietly been on the alert for them. On Thursday hight last five men were discovered in the commission warehouse of A. G. Martise, located on the river bank. The alarm was given, and the citizens soon surrounded the building. The robbers opened fire on them, which was returned, and two of the robbers were killed. Another jumped out of the window into the river and was drowned. The remaining two were captured. Next day numerous persons, suspected of being in lengue with the band, were found to have disappeared, having led from loar of the prisoners implicating them.

THE MINERS AND THE MILITARY

MEETING OF THE DELEGATES OF THE MINERS ASSOCIATIONS -- AN ATTEMPT TO INDUCE THE GOVERNOR TO WITHDRAW THE MILITARY-THE MEN PEACEABLY DISPOSED.

HAZLETON, April 10, 1875. The day has been a very important one, though it has failed to clear the situation or render one any more competent to predict how it will all end. The operators have met in conference and the miners also had a secret meeting. The members of the committee who sent their protest to Governor Hartranit met the men in secret conclave in order to secure indorsement of the course they (the committee) had pursued. The meet ing was made up of delegates from every district, who had no authority to decide upon anything until they had consulted with the miners residing in the localities they represented. They however, expressed sentiments favorable to the committee's action, and will, they state, do all in their power to get the men to promise to remain peaceful and orderly. In case the Governor will at once remove the soldiers the men will, no doubt, do this; but it is doubtful whether the operators will not bring those influences to bear upon the Sheriff and through the Sheriff upon the Governor, which will lead the latter to order the troops to remain. I do not imagine soldiers will leave for some time, even though their appearance here grows more and more ridiculous to themselves and more galling and annoving to the miners every day. I had an interview with Colonel Benson this after noon, just after his inspection of all the different military posts, and he tells me all is well and that everything is quiet. Of all the fifty or sixty slopes scattered here and there through these fields only four or five are under guard, and of this number there are only three about which any disturbance of any kind occurred before the military arrived.

WHAT THE MEN COULD HAVE DONE. Had the men been determined to institute a rlot, all the breakers would have been thrown into uproar, and had they been the least bit inclined to be devilish, they could and would have shown it by burning a railway bridge, pulling up rails, or smashing switches, so that the progress of the train bearing the troops might have been impeded while they wrought terror and confusion among the breakers. But this taey did not do, nor for three days previous to the arrival of the soluters was there the slightest violence or outrage—nothing whatever to warrant that summary calling of men to arms. The very man whose name was one of the most important, conspicuous and induential upon the appeal to the Governor for soldiers has been a co-operator for twenty-four years, and never once during that period has his pumps of breakers been interfered with in any way. The milners know this and hence their indignation.

INTERVIEW WITH THE EX-SHERIFF.

In an interview held to-day with Colonel Rhoades, who is the ex-Sheriff of this county, I was informed by him that he considered the appearance of the military an outrage, and that, had affairs been managed in a proper way by the local authorities, peace could have easily been maintained. The special train bringing the Sheriff is now en route; he comes under strict orders from the Governor to investigate affairs and decide whether the troops can with safety be ordered thome. It is hoped that he will now make shown it by burning a railway bridge, pulling up

from the Governor to investigate affairs and decide whether the troops can with safety be ordered home. It is hoped that he will now make that review of this county, which he should have done before, in which case all this annoyance to the people and immense expense to the State could have been forestailed.

The miners are still orderly and determined to hold their ground. If they do revolt it will be from this constant goading, and in case war does come about it will be a serious one. Ten thousand miners among these hills and along these lonely roads could wage a long fight against three times that number of soldiers, but it is hoped that nothing of the kind will result. All these stories about shots being constantly fired by night are unique. There has been individual instances are putrue. There has been individual instances of pistol shooting, but these little disturbances

Genuies in Utan feel much depressed at the removal of Judge McKean, and property is suffering thereon to value, the much depressed at the removal of Judge McKean, and property is suffering the record of the city unless the mistake is repaired.

At the counterance to dough Bricham Young was re-elected Prophet, Seer, Reveiator and President.

AN INDIAN FIGHT.

THE CHEYENNE INDIANS IN REVOLT—A REPORT FROM COLORER NEILL OF AN ENCOUNTED—SIXTEEN SOLDIERS WOUNDED—PLIGHT OF THE KINDIANS AND PURSUIT OF THE MILITARY.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1575.
A despaton from General Pope to General Sheridan Land, just received, has the following report from Colonel Reli, commanding at Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory:—

At one P. M., April 6, a hostic Cheyenne prisoner was being fromed, when no jumped and ran from the grand. He was immediately fired on, and eight shots were fired from the nostile Cheyenne prisoner was being fromed, when no jumped and ran from the grand and status were fired from the hostile Cheyenne prisoner was being fromed, when no jumped and ran from the grand and an additional control of the communities while the camp, when the whole of the men, women from the grand and the prisoner was being fromed the men occupied a commanding sandling as cheyenne prisoner was being fromed, and the fired on, and eight shots were fired from the hostile Cheyenne prisoner was being fromed the men occupied a commanding sandling to the communities while the communities while the prisoner was being fromed the prisoner was being fromed to the communities while the communities while the communities while the prisoner was being fromed to the communities while the communities and destinated that they and they have only the communities

THE SPINNERS' STRIKE.

LOWELL, Mass., April 10, 1875. The mill corporations scout the idea of treating with a committee of mule spinners on the ques tion of wages. They express a willingness to talk with their own employes on the subject at any time, but not with deputations of secret societies. They are firm in their position, and claim that they can run from one-third to one-half the machinery after the general strike, which is to begin on Tuesday, with ribz spinning. They noid that they would prefer to shut down for three months rather than accede to the demands of the operations. rather than accede to the demands of the opera-tives, and that the rise in goods would more than compensace for the loss.

THE CONCORD CENTENNIAL

ARBANGEMENTS FOR THE VISIT OF HIS EXCEL-LENCY TO LEXINGTON AND CONCORD AT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

Boston, Mass., April 10, 1875. Arrangements have been so far completed that with a considerable degree of certainty the movements of President Grant and his Cabinet, on the eccasion of his visit to Massachusetts to participate in the Centennial celebrations at Lexington and Concerd, can be announced. The President, accompanied by all the members of his Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Pish, will leave New York on Friday morning of next week in a special train under the direction of the Postmaster General. At the State line he will be met by the State officials and welcomed as the guest of the Commonwealth. Arriving here Friday evening, the Executive party will proceed to the Revere House, where spartments have been secured for them. On Saturday morning a visit will be made to Beacon Park, and upon returning the Executive will pay his respects to the Governor. At mai/past two o'clock the President will call upon the Massachusett Club, and at haif-past three o'clock will dine with the Commercial Club. A special train will take the Fresident to Concord, for which place he will leave at a late hour in the evening. He is expected to pass Sanday is Concord, returning to Boston in the alternoon. On Monday morning the party will leave by Special train for Lexington. At hair-past tweive o'clock P. M. precisely the President will leave for Concord, and return in the evening to Lexington where he will hold a levee, and Concerd, can be announced. The President,

THE CANAL COMMISSION.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10, 1875. The Canst Investigation Commission met here to-day, and resolved to start out along the line of the canal to make personal examinations of the work at once.

FLIGHT OF A FORGER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10, 1875. Peter Bartholomy, a prominent grocer on Main street, has left for parts unknown, leaving behind nim forgeries to the amount of \$7,900.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES,

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1875. THE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

The hearing in the case of Hinds, arrested for Post Office frauds, has been postponed until Tuesday, he giving bail for his appearance at that time in the sum of \$2,500. He is charged with offering a bribe to a public officer in connection with mail

Warrants have been issued this afternoon for the arrest of James Van Vleck, late a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, and of F. L. Channel, a clerk in the Contract office, both implicated in the postal frauds recently discovered. Van Vieck was yesterday removed by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. An order for Channel's remova! has not yet been issued by the Post Office Department. Colt and Floyd, who confessed their participation in the frauds, are being used as State's evidence against the parties who persisted in denying their guit. The warrants for the arrest of Van Vieck and Channel are based on affidavits of Special Agent Woodward, charging them, under sections 5,451 and 5,501 of the Revised Statutes, with conspiracy, bribery and accepting bribes. The penalty prescribed is fine and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

Postmaster General Jewell has issued the following:-

lowing:—
Ordered—That no employe of this department shall exhibit any of the records or papers of the department to, or hold any communication during office hours with any contractor, or the agent or attorney of any contractor, except upon the order of the Postmaster General, his chief cierk or one of the Assistant Postmasters General or his chief cierk, or one of the chiefs of division of this department.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS. In connection with the reported resignation of Judges Peck and Loring paragraphs have recently appeared in the newspapers to the effect that no judge of the Court of Claims can resign his office and retire on full pay under section 714 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the retirement of any judge of any court of the United States, after having beld his commission for at least ten years and attained the age of seventy years, the reason assigned for such construction being that the Court of Claims is but the creature of Congress, under its entire control, and which it may abolish at any time. But lawyers of eminence do not so regard such a conclusion. The Court of Claims is a court of the United States, created under the clause of the constitution which defines to what cases the judicial power shall extend, and these include "controversies to which the United States shall be a party." The Court of Claims was established for the adjudication of such cases, As the Court of Claims is a court of the United States it is included in the statute, "providing that any judge of any court of the United States may resign and receive full pay under the conditions above stated." The judicial power the United States is, in the language of the constitution, "vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Court of Claims is one of such inferior courts contemplated by the constitution, from the decision of which appeals can be taken to the Supreme Court, as from all other courts created

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

under the same authority.

POUGHEERPSIE, April 10, 1875. At the opening of the Methodist Conference this morning the committees for the year were announced by the President, and the nominations of officers for the Ladies and Pastors' Society were confirmed.

Mr. Hermance's resolution, offered at the General Conference, to consider the propriety of enacting a discipline requiring the Bishop or presiding elder to consult the pastor of pastors in case of the application for the division of the church, was taken up and discussed and finally descated

was taken up and discussed and maily deleated by a heavy vote.

A resolution was also offered dividing New York, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck into two dis-tricts, but no oefinite action was taken upon it.

Delegates Mitcaell and Newman addressed the members of the Conference in relation to the Kansas sufferers from grasshoppers, and the members contributed \$100 to the cause.

The Conference then adjourned for the day.

PANIC IN THE COTTON TRADE.

The New York and Liverpool cotton advices have created a panic here among future speculators, all of whom have lost heavily. Some of them have gone down in deep gloom. The market is at

THE COAL SUPPLY. .

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10, 1875. The Pottsville Miners' Journal says :- 'The supply of coal sent from all the regions so far this year is 3,019,092 tons, against 3,929,350 tons to the same period of last year, being a decrease of 910,258 tons. The decrease in the supply of anthra-cite coal is 927,395 tons.

HEALTH AND HOMES.

At a joint meeting of the Public Health Association of New York and the Dwelling Reform Association, held last night in the School of Mines, Forty-seventh street, Dr. Stephen Smith read a very interesting paper upon the most important subject of improving and cheapening homes for the middle and poor classes.

The lecturer drew attention to the vast spaces of unoccupied ground in the upper part of the city, as contrasted with the crowded condition of the Fourth and Seventh wards, where 500,000 souls were stowed away in 23,000 houses, owned

The plan adopted in Philadelphia is a good, practical one. It is that of co-operative unions, composed each of 1,000 shares. A man may own as many as he can afford to carry at the rate of \$1 a month each. The monthly income of \$1,000 is sold at whatever premium it may bring-from five to twenty per cent. The entire tax upon the purchaser's purse does not exceed \$150 per annum, and in twenty years he becomes owner of

The present permicious plan of laying out blocks was treated of and a plan suggested for building was reated of and a plan suggested for building single rows of houses in such manner as would admit of their having free passages around them. They should be formed in four open blocks fifty feet deep, and four streets twenty feet wide. The plan employed in London and other cities was shown to be applicable here. The Citizens', Laborers and General Dwelling Company, of London, some years ago, bought a tract of forty acres, which they called Shrewsbury Park. This hand was divided into stores, halls, parks, &c., to contain 1.200 houses and 8,000 people. The enterprise has proved so successful that the same association has more recently bought eighty acres of land near Harrow Road. Out of the 2,400 houses intended to be put up in this lot 1,500 were sold before the ground was broken.

Much reform is also needed in the tenement houses, in order the better to accommodate very poor people who will not be induced to change their habits. To do this all the house room in the lower part of the city must be utilized, the tenements improved and new ones built. In the Pirst and Second wards large warehouses and other similar buildings are only half occupied. In London Mess O. Hall has done excellent work in the very poorest districts by gradually teaching her tenants the value of having repairs done out of the rent paid by them.

Down rown tenements in the enhanced single rows of houses in such manner as would

The landiords should of themselves gut out all the old.

DOWN TOWN TENEMENTS
and reconstruct them. The profit in the enhanced value of their properties would more than repay all costs of alterations, &c. The Five Points Mission House affords an example of what may be accomplished by the Judicious investment of a little capital. Formerly the death rate there was 55 per 1,000. It is now reduced to 10 per 1,000. In 1806 the City of Glasgow Police Act enabled the members of the Town Council to become trustees for the purchase of \$6,500,000 of property, on the security afforded by the purchased ands and houses, for the purpose of having new streets run, dwelling houses erected and dens of vice rooted out. The Town Council, thus empowered, bought sections of the most wretched part of the city, where the population was packed together at the rate of ONE THOUSAND SOULS TO THE ACRE, or 640,000 people to the mile square. Before the gigantic system of improvement now going forward in this locality was commenced the death rate there equalled seventy per 1,000, and now the mortality can scarcely be called a tithe of this enormous figure. This great plan of improvement nowled the death and forty new streets formed.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.

sented at this house last night achieved a fair success. It was certainly presented for public approval under conditions that could not have failed to secure for it respectful attention. The stage carpenter's art was utilized to the utmost in more important scenes, and nothing which was calculated to heighten the interest of the play was omitted. It is evident that the lesson of the "Shaughraun" has been thoroughly learned by the management, and good acting is no longer wholly relied upon to secure public favor. The story of the "Marble Heart" is ciently well known not to need repetition. In the main incidents "Rainel," by which name the new adaptation has been christened, follows pretty closely the original story, except that the peculiar demi-monde taint attaching to the female characters in the French version has been softened down to suit the more severe morals of the American stage. This part of the work has been very nappily done. That is to say, the wickedness of the women has been giossed over by the varnish of conventional deconcy, which covers, but does not hide the rottenness beneath. Once or twice only did there occur aliusions broad enough to make prim people start, and as these are by no means necessary it would be an improvement to eliminate them. Although the story of "Rafacel" is repiete with strong dramatic situations, its interest is too sad for popularity. It must be said also that the character of Rafacel, upon which the whole story pivots, is not one capable of attracting or securing the good wishes of an ordinary andlence. He is neither a very noble nor a very wise person, and it is impossible to feel very much indignation with Marco for casting of a sentimental lover whose selfishness toward himself. Under these circumstances the author did well to kill him, because it satisfied reasonable people that there was one sentimental idiot leas in the world. In the present form this play gives scope to one actor only. It was intended to be strictly a Montague piece and it is. The other actors are merely so much material for the invortice journey premier to work upon. So much setting to enhance the beauty of the central jewel. Even mass Dyas has been sacrificed to the necessity of giving prominence to Mr. Montague and, except in the great scene in the third act where she dismisses her poor lover, has really no opportunity to display the admirable quanty of her acting. As Mr. Montague was known to the American public simply as a society actor some doubts, were entertained as to his capability to grapple with the part of Rataet and to give an adequate picture of the stormy passion that wrecks the life of that unfortunate young man, His performance last night, however, made a very invorable impression; but it had all the good qualities of the school to balance its de female characters in the French version has been softened down to suit the more severe morals of the American stage. This part of the work has to the minutest detail, and yet preserving its breadth and effectiveness. Quiet and natural, it is a performance that will be better appreciated by the intelligent few than by the masses. Mr. Beckett also, in the role of M. Desgendis, the cynical editor, gave another proof of his great versatility. His acting was very natural, and he produced an excellent effect without the appearance of effort. The part of M. Boisdofe was taken by Mr. Poik, and Miss Lewis played the part of Marie. STEINWAY HALL-THEODORE THOMAS' SYM-

PHONY CONCERT.

The last of the symphony concerts of Mr. Theo dore Thomas was a very remarkable one in re gard to programme. There were only three works performed, but they were worth a dozen of the rdinary numbers of a concert bill. Sandwiched between the "Jupiter" Symphony of Mozart and the immortal Seventh Symptony (A major, opus 92) of Beethoven, was a new plano concerto, No. 5 in E flat, opus 94, by Rubinstein. Any work from the pen of the inspired Russian must be interesting to connoisseurs and to the musical public, and a great deal of interest was manifested in the production of a new piano work by him, especially after the furore created by his colossal D minor symphony a month ago. The planiste last evening was Mme. Madeline Schiller, a lady of undoubted ability and considerable experience. The work is one of extraordinary length and boldness or treatment, and it is no small degree of praise to Mme. Schiller to say that she interpreted it intelligibly last evening, and never lattered during the lorty-five minutes which it required for its performance. The concerto opens with an allegromoderato movement. The orchestra commences with a violin passage of a decidedly Schumann color, and after twenty-four measures the piano enters with a bold, stirring subject, which is afterward varied in every possible form. The passages in octaves which follow are very effective, and with the rich instrumentation give a lavorable idea of the character of the work. The only objection which can be urged against this movement is its entire capriciousness and want of unity of loca; but it to Mme. Schiller to say that she interpreted it of the work. The only objection which can be urged against this movement is its entire capriciousness and want of unity of loca; but it never lacks fire and tervid expression. Chopin-like chords and broken arpegot occur constantly, besides chromatic runs from one end of the piano to the other, and in presso time at that, octave passages for both hands, double trills, also for both hands, and singular modulations, always returning to the first and predominant subject, announced by the piano at the beginning. The righthmical peculiarity of the treatment of this theme is very interesting, as it is entirely at variance with all received ideas and seems to break away from the acknowledged standards. In the second movement, andante, the composer appears to be completely under the influence of Chopin—so many reminiscences appear. There are many passionate, telling, recitative passages in this movement. In the finale, allegro, there is a little hint of the Pastoral Symphony, a joyous theme, 6-8 time, suggestive of the merry month of May, and of terribly hard work for the planiste. This movement was the most effective last evening, and Mmc. Schiller and the orchestra made it tell in the most emphatic manner. It cannot be said that this concerto, although the composer modelled it on a colossal standard, the E flat major concerto in B minor will always hold a position of pre-eminence among his piano works.

Nearly 100 years have passed since the chef concerto in D minor will always hold a position of pre-eminence among his piano works.

Nearly 100 years have passed since the chef d'auwre of the most caarming of all musical writers was first presented to the world. It was given last evening with a heartliness and delicacy of expression that brought out its many beauties to the best advantage. The "Juntler" symphony of the best advantage. The "Juntler" symphony of pression that brought out its many beauties to the best advantage. The "Jupiter" symphony of Mozart will always hold the first place in the heart of a musician while delicious melody and sweet harmony are considered as the chief exponents of the divine art. Then the sublime work of the successor of Mozart, the immortal Seventh Symphony that the Titan of orchestral composers, Seethoven, has left as a legacy to the world, formed a fitting close for the concert. As to the manner in which it was performed, it is only necessary to say that this immitable orchestra fulfilled every requirement in clear, Intelligent, expressive rendering that such a work would demand. It was a thoroughly attractive, enjoyable and artistic performance from beginning to end and one worthy of the tame of the hard working pioneer and successful advocate of classical music in America. To Theodore Thomas and his orchestra our public owe much of what they now can boast in knowledge of and acquaintance with the great works of the past and the present.

COULISSE CHAT.

This is denominated gala week at the Lyceum Thursday evening Mme. Eistori will enact Lucrezia and Lady Macbeth in Newark.

The dramatic event of this week will be the farewell of Mme, Ristori at the Lyceum. Theodore Thomas has a fareweil concert at Steinway Hall on Friday night, at which Miss Cary will appear.

Mile. Aimée, having recovered from her illness, appears in "La Johe Parlumeuse" at the Lyceum on Wednesday evening. Ristori appears at the Brooklyn Academy for the

last time on Priday evening. "Lucrezia Borgia" and the "Macbeth" scene will form the bill. New Haven and Hartford will be convulsed with the "Jolie Parjumeuse" to-morrow and Tuesday evenings, with Aimée in her inevitable rôle of

Rose Michon. Rignoid's beneut takes place on next Thursday.

He will appear as William in "Riack-Eved Susan." with a song. Maude Granger will assume the

Mr. P. S. Gilmore and his band are to give con-The new version of "Les Filles de Marbre" precerts during the summer season in the Rippodrome. The building is to be transformed into an immense bower.

Miss Ciara Morris begins her engagement at Booth's Theatre with the play of "Evadne." Mr. Rignold will play Ludovico, forming an extraordinary combination

"Round the World in Eighty Days," which has proved such a Big Bonanza to the Old Bowery Theatre, was prepared under the direct supervision of Mr. Maurice Pike, the stage manager.

Mr. W. J. Florence is playing a fine engagement in Cleveland, Ohio. It is understood that he is shortly to appear at the Park Theatre as Cap'n Ed'ard Cuttle in a new version of "Dombey and The preparations for the summer garden

certs are of a very extensive character. With Thomas at Central Park Garden and Gilmore at the Hippodrome New Yorkers will have abundance of music during the dogdays. Mile. Aimée reappears at the Lyceum on Wednesday and the following evenings of the week, together with Mile, Gandon (as Clorinde), M. De

Beer and the full boufe company in the closing representations of the "Parfemeuse." While the ladies are divided on the question of the physical beauty of Mr. Montague and Mr. Rignold the friends of Mr. Mayo ciaim the prize of manly beauty for Davy Crockett, Frank

is decidedly a dangerous rival. "Davy Crockett" will soon be withgrawn. Miss Hoffman and Miss Randail appeared at the Italian Opera matinde yesterday in Flotow's opera "L'Ombra," and repeated the success which attended their debut on Friday night. Mr. Maretzek may be commended for thus bringing forward genuine American talent on a stage from which it

has long been excluded. Ristori returns from Boston and reappears tomorrow at the Lyceum for two nights and a matinée on Wednesday. The announcement for this short farewell series is for Monday night. "Elizabeth;" Tuesday, "Lucrezia Borgia" the sleep-walking scene, in English, of Lady Macbeth, and at the Wednesday matinée, "Marie An-

toinette," for the last time nere. The matinee performance yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Theatre was attended by an overflowing audience. It seems as if the "Big Bonanza" will hold the public layor until the end of the season. Up to the present its popularity has steadily init will reach its huadredth night and be crowned

as one of the great successes of the season. Mr. James W. Morrissey, Treasurer of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will receive a grand farewell benefit on Wednesday afternoon, April 28, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, prior to his departure for California, where he goes to prepare the way for the "Big Bonanza," This great comedy, which is now approaching its one hundredth night, will presented, together with the "School for Scandal" by the entire strength of Mr. Daly's elegant company. Mile. Atmée will also, by Mr. Maurice Gran's consent, kindly present "Giroffe-Giroffa." Mrs. Zelda Seguin and the members of Max Maretzek's opera company will give the fourth act of "Trovatore." Miss Lina Mayr, by Mr. Ad. Neuendorff's permission, will give the charming opera of "Fiedermaus." Mr. Max Maretzek and Mr. Neuendorff will conduct the musical part of the programme, while Mr. Daly will, with his usual generosity, superintend the comedy performances. The prices, notwithstanding the tractions offered, will remain the same. This is as it should be, and the gentlemanly treasurer, who is ever willing to give "the best in the house" to everybody, will, no doubt, be-made truly happy by a fall house.

SENT TO THE HOSPITAL.

Cornelius Van Senter, of No. 244 Seventeenth street, Brooklyn, was found yesterday morning on Forty-first street, suffering from fits and having a wound on his head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Kate Lyman, residing at No. 177 Elizabeth street, fell down stairs yesterday morning, sustaining a fracture of the left shoulder. She was taken to

ellevue Hospital. Eugene Griffin, of No. 199 Montgomery street, Jersey City, while standing at the corner of Duane and Greenwich streets yesterday morning, was and Greenwich streets yesterday morning, was struck in the head by a crowbar that fell from the track of the Elevated Railroad, sustaining a severe wound. He was removed to the Park Hospital. Daniel Moss, residing at No. 31 Pell street, was severely injured in the right shoulder by failing off an incoming train on the New York Central road yesterday morning. On the arrival of the train at the Grand Central depot he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday morning a young man, named Bernard Sueridan, living at No. 325 Delancey street, was kicked in the forebead by a vicious norse, at

corner of Mangin and Broome streets,

the colner of Mangin and Broome streets, sustaining a fracture of the skull. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

Daniel Bagley, living at No. 186 Cherry street, while at work yesterday alternoon accidentally cut simself very soverely in the left knee with a knile. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX

Ferdinand Volimer, aged three years, of No. 164 Attorney street, and Rosina Hessmauer, aged nine months, died last night at their respective residences from smallpox. Their bodies were sent to the Morgue, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest in both cases.

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